

IN THE CLAIMS:

1. (Previously Presented) A semiconductor device comprising:

a crystalline semiconductor film;

a channel formation region provided in the crystalline semiconductor film, the crystalline semiconductor film comprising silicon and germanium at least in the channel formation region;

a source region and a drain region sandwiching the channel formation region therebetween;

a gate electrode provided adjacent to the channel formation region with a gate insulating film therebetween; and

an impurity region provided between the channel formation region and at least one of the source region and the drain region and comprising a part overlapping the gate electrode,

wherein 20% or more of the channel formation region is the {101} lattice plane that forms an angle of equal to or less than 10 degree with respect to the surface of the crystalline semiconductor film, the plane being detected by an electron backscatter diffraction pattern method;

3% or less of the channel formation region is the {001} lattice plane that forms an angle of equal to or less than 10 degree with respect to the surface of the crystalline semiconductor film;

5% or less of the channel formation region is the {111} lattice plane that forms an angle of equal to or less than 10 degree with respect to the surface of the crystalline semiconductor film; and

secondary ion mass spectroscopy is conducted on the channel formation region to reveal that the region contains less than  $5 \times 10^{18}$  nitrogen atoms per  $\text{cm}^3$ , less than  $5 \times 10^{18}$  carbon atoms per  $\text{cm}^3$ , and less than  $1 \times 10^{19}$  oxygen atoms per  $\text{cm}^3$ .

2. (Original) A device according to claim 1, wherein the channel formation region contains the metal element in a concentration of less than  $1 \times 10^{17}$  atoms/ $\text{cm}^3$ .

3. (Original) A device according to claim 2, wherein one or more elements are selected, as the metal element, from the group consisting of Fe, Co, Ni, Ru, Rh, Pd, Os, Ir, Pt, Cu and Au.

4. (Original) A device according to claim 1, wherein the crystalline semiconductor film contains germanium in a concentration of equal to or more than 0.1 atomic percent and equal to or less than 10 atomic percent.

5. (Original) A device according to claim 1, wherein the crystalline semiconductor film has a thickness of 20 to 100 nm.

6. (Currently Amended) A device according to claim 1, wherein the spacing in the lattice plane that is horizontal to the[,] surface of the crystalline semiconductor film is different from the spacing in the lattice plane inclined 60 degree with respect to the surface of the crystalline semiconductor film, and the difference is more than 0 and equal to or less than 0.002 nm in terms of lattice constant.

7. (Original) A device according to claim 1, wherein the semiconductor device is a device selected from the group consisting of a cellular phone, a video camera, a portable information terminal, a television broadcasting receiving unit, an electronic book, a personal computer, a DVD player and a digital still camera.

8. (Previously Presented) A semiconductor device comprising:  
a crystalline semiconductor film;  
a channel formation region provided in the crystalline semiconductor film, the crystalline semiconductor film comprising silicon and germanium at least in the channel formation region;  
a source region and a drain region sandwiching the channel formation region therebetween;  
a gate electrode provided adjacent to the channel formation region with a gate insulating film therebetween; and

an impurity region provided between the channel formation region and at least one of the source region and the drain region and comprising a part overlapping the gate electrode,

wherein 20% or more of the channel formation region is the {101} lattice plane that forms an angle of equal to or less than 10 degree with respect to the surface of the crystalline semiconductor film, the plane being detected by an electron backscatter diffraction pattern method;

3% or less of the channel formation region is the {001} lattice plane that forms an angle of equal to or less than 10 degree with respect to the surface of the crystalline semiconductor film;

5% or less of the channel formation region is the {111} lattice plane that forms an angle of equal to or less than 10 degree with respect to the surface of the crystalline semiconductor film; and

secondary ion mass spectroscopy is conducted on the channel formation region to reveal that the region contains less than  $5 \times 10^{18}$  nitrogen atoms per  $\text{cm}^3$ , less than  $5 \times 10^{18}$  carbon atoms per  $\text{cm}^3$ , and less than  $1 \times 10^{19}$  oxygen atoms per  $\text{cm}^3$ ,

the crystalline semiconductor film contains germanium in a concentration of equal to or more than 0.1 atomic percent and equal to or less than 10 atomic percent at least in the channel region.

9. (Original) A device according to claim 8, wherein the channel formation region contains the metal element in a concentration of less than  $1 \times 10^{17}$  atoms/ $\text{cm}^3$ .

10. (Original) A device according to claim 9, wherein one or more elements are selected, as the metal element, from the group consisting of Fe, Co, Ni, Ru, Rh, Pd, Os, Ir, Pt, Cu and Au.

11. (Cancelled).

12. (Original) A device according to claim 8, wherein the crystalline semiconductor film has a thickness of 20 to 100 nm.

13. (Original) A device according to claim 8, wherein the spacing in the lattice plane that is horizontal to the surface of the crystalline semiconductor film is different from the spacing in the lattice plane inclined 60 degree with respect to the surface of the crystalline semiconductor film and the difference is more than 0 and equal to or less than 0.002 nm in terms of lattice constant.

14. (Original) A device according to claim 8, wherein the semiconductor device is a device selected from the group consisting of a cellular, phone, a video camera, a portable information terminal, a television broadcasting receiving unit, an electronic book, a personal computer a DVD player and a digital still camera.

15.-28. (Cancelled).

29. (Previously Presented) A semiconductor device whose pixel portion and driver circuit are formed over a same insulator,

the driver circuit is composed of an n-channel thin film transistor and a p-channel thin film transistor;

at least the n-channel thin film transistor comprising;

a crystalline semiconductor film;

a channel formation region provided in the crystalline semiconductor film, the crystalline semiconductor film comprising silicon and germanium at least in the channel formation region;

a source region and a drain region sandwiching the channel formation region therebetween;

a gate electrode provided adjacent to the channel formation region with a gate insulating film therebetween; and

an impurity region provided between the channel formation region and at least one of the source region and the drain region and comprising a part overlapping the gate electrode,

wherein 20% or more of the crystalline semiconductor film is the {101} lattice plane that forms an angle of equal to or less than 10 degree with respect to the surface of the

crystalline semiconductor film, the plane being detected by an electron backscatter diffraction pattern method;

3% or less of the crystalline semiconductor film is the {001} lattice plane that forms an angle of equal to or less than 10 degree with respect to the surface of the crystalline semiconductor film;

5% or less of the crystalline semiconductor film is the {111} lattice plane that forms an angle of equal to or less than 10 degree with respect to the surface of the crystalline semiconductor film; and

secondary ion mass spectroscopy is conducted on the crystalline semiconductor film to reveal that the film contains less than  $5 \times 10^{18}$  nitrogen atoms per  $\text{cm}^3$ , less than  $5 \times 10^{18}$  carbon atoms per  $\text{cm}^3$ , and less than  $1 \times 10^{19}$  oxygen atoms per  $\text{cm}^3$ .

30. (Original) A device according to claim 29, wherein the channel formation region contains the metal element in a concentration of less than  $1 \times 10^{17}$  atoms/ $\text{cm}^3$ .

31. (Original) A device according to claim 30, wherein one or more elements are selected, as the metal element, from the group consisting of Fe, Co, Ni, Ru, Rh, Pd, Os, Ir, Pt, Cu and Au.

32. (Original) A device according to claim 29, wherein the crystalline semiconductor film contains germanium in a concentration of equal to or more than 0.1 atomic percent and equal to or less than 10 atomic percent.

33. (Original) A device according to claim 29, wherein the crystalline semiconductor film has a thickness of 20 to 100 nm.

34. (Original) A device according to claim 29, wherein the spacing in the lattice plane that is horizontal to the surface of the crystalline semiconductor film is different from the spacing in the lattice plane inclined 60 degree with respect to the surface of the crystalline semiconductor film, and the difference is more than 0 and equal to or less than 0.002 nm in terms of lattice constant.

35. (Original) A device according to claim 29, wherein the semiconductor device is a device selected from the group consisting of a cellular phone, a video camera, a portable information terminal, a television broadcasting receiving unit, an electronic book, a personal computer, a DVD player and a digital still camera.

36. (Previously Presented) A semiconductor device having a pixel thin film transistor over an insulator,, said pixel thin film transistor comprising:

a crystalline semiconductor film;

a channel formation region provided in the crystalline semiconductor film, the crystalline semiconductor film comprising silicon and germanium at least in the channel formation region;

a source region and a drain region sandwiching the channel formation region therebetween;

a gate electrode provided adjacent to the channel formation region with a gate insulating film therebetween; and

an impurity region provided between the channel formation region and at least one of the source region and the drain region and comprising a part overlapping the gate electrode,

wherein 20% or more of the channel formation region is the {101} lattice plane that forms an angle of equal to or less than 10 degree with respect to the surface of the crystalline semiconductor film, the plane being detected by an electron backscatter diffraction pattern method;

3% or less of the channel formation region is the {001} lattice plane that forms an angle of equal to or less than 10 degree with respect to the surface of the crystalline semiconductor film;

5% or less of the channel formation region is the {111} lattice plane that forms an angle of equal to or less than 10 degree with respect to the surface of the crystalline semiconductor film; and

secondary ion mass spectroscopy is conducted on the channel formation region to reveal that the region contains less than  $5 \times 10^{18}$  nitrogen atoms per  $\text{cm}^3$ , less than  $5 \times 10^{18}$  carbon atoms per  $\text{cm}^3$ , and less than  $1 \times 10^{19}$  oxygen atoms per  $\text{cm}^3$ .

37. (Original) A device according to claim 36, wherein the channel formation region contains the metal element in a concentration of less than  $1 \times 10^{17}$  atoms/cm<sup>3</sup>.

38. (Original) A device according to claim 37, wherein one or more elements are selected, as the metal element, from the group consisting of Fe, Co, Ni, Ru, Rh, Pd, Os, Zr, Pt, Cu and Au.

39. (Original) A device according to claim 36, wherein the crystalline semiconductor film contains germanium in a concentration of equal to or more than 0.1 atomic percent and equal to or less than 10 atomic percent.

40. (Original) A device according to claim 36, wherein the crystalline semiconductor film has a thickness of 20 to 100 nm.

41. (Original) A device according to claim 36, wherein the spacing in the lattice plane that is horizontal to the surface of the crystalline semiconductor film is different from the spacing in the lattice plane inclined 60 degree with respect to the surface of the crystalline semiconductor film, and the difference is more than 0 and equal to or less than 0.002 nm in terms of lattice constant.

42. (Original) A device according to claim 36, wherein the semiconductor device is a device selected from the group consisting of a cellular phone, a video camera, a portable information terminal, a television broadcasting receiving unit, an electronic book, a personal computer, a DVD player and a digital still camera.

43.-51. (Cancelled)

52. (Withdrawn) A device according to claim 29, wherein the driver circuit includes a decoder composed of a plurality of NAND circuits.